

TAKEN UNDER REVIEW

An Official Report on Progress With the Silver Question.

Recent Legislation Taken Under Candid Consideration—Suggestions About the Future Conduct of the Fight.

The national silver convention, held at St. Louis November 26, 27 and 28, 1889, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the fifty-first congress be requested by this convention to provide, at its first session, for opening the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of standard silver dollars, of the present weight and fineness, to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, equally with gold, and that until such provision is made the secretary of the treasury be required to coin the maximum of \$4,000,000 worth of silver per month, as now authorized by law.

And appointed a national committee, consisting of a member from each state and territory, from which an executive committee of nine was appointed to promote the purposes of the convention. The executive committee met at Washington, D. C., January 14, 1890. An address was issued to congress and the country and steps taken to arouse and direct public sentiment to the importance of the full restoration of silver to its place as a money metal, equally with gold, as it was before the unfortunate act of 1873. To this end a thorough discussion of the question was begun and carried on through the press, by public meetings and the publication and distribution of literature. Public meetings were held in several of the large cities, which were addressed by the Hon. Thomas Fitch, an eloquent orator and vice chairman of the committee. Meetings were also held in many places throughout the country attended by other speakers. The discussion of the silver question through the press of the country was never before so extensive or able. Petitions in large numbers, and signed by all classes, were presented to congress. As indicating the influence and extent of the silver movement, it is worthy of note that all industrial organizations throughout the country, including the Farmers' Alliance and Grangers, have everywhere resolved for free coinage. Except in the eastern cities, and where public opinion is confined by the eastern press, public sentiment everywhere is and has been in favor of the re-monetization of silver, and it is believed that if the will of the people, it could have been settled long ago. The aim of the committee has been, therefore, to arouse and give expression to public sentiment on this most important of all economic subjects. The contributions of the committee have been expended exclusively in this direction, and money, in a public cause, was never more legitimately used. A large part of the work done has been gratuitous service. The members of the committee have served without compensation, and have mainly borne their own expenses. Mr. Fitch crossed the continent to attend the meetings of the committee, and his well known pen has been effectively used, both in the east and west, in the cause of silver. Mr. Newlands of Nevada also took a leading part in the direction of the work of the committee, and through the press and by public addresses, effectively opposed bullion redemption, and for and clearly presented the arguments in favor of silver.

Mr. Rumsey attended most of the meetings of the committee and took upon himself an important part of the work. Others of the committee rendered services in person or by proxy. The silver question was brought up in both houses of congress early in the session. The present administration came in pledged to the use of both gold and silver as money, which, fairly interpreted, means their equal use as money. The secretary of the treasury, foreseeing the necessity of some action on the silver question, devoted a large space of his report to its discussion. He proposed to increase the purchase of silver bullion to the product of the United States, and to issue therefor treasury notes redeemable in silver bullion at its market price at the time of redemption, or in gold, at the option of the government; or in silver dollars if demanded by the holder. The views of the secretary were embodied in the bill introduced in the house by Mr. Conger, chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures. Senator Jones of Nevada, early introduced a bill in the senate requiring the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces, and the issue of certificates therefor redeemable in coin, which it was believed would fully absorb the production of the United States, and comes as near free coinage as it would be possible in this congress. Various free coinage bills were also introduced in both houses. The contention at first was over the proposal of the secretary to be allowed to redeem treasury notes, issued for the purchase of silver, in bullion, at its market price at the time of redemption. On this plan silver bullion was to be treated as a commodity; it was to be purchased as a commodity and treasury notes issued for it, and in the discretion of the secretary to be paid out, not as money, but as a commodity, in the redemption of notes and to go on the market again as so much silver metal. It was rightly contended by silver men that although silver might be utilized as money at its market price when once converted into money it should remain money. Otherwise no one could tell what the real and permanent addition to the money volume would be. The point that whatever silver was converted to use as money—was monetized—should stay money, was on its face so sound, and was so well sustained that it could not be overthrown, notwithstanding the house under party pressure and under rules that prevented amendments, passed a bill containing the bullion redemption feature. The first victory of the silver men in congress was the overthrow of the vicious principles of bullion redemption. Special credit is due to Senator Teller of Colorado for his unyielding opposition in caucus and out, to this principle. As it is well known to the whole country, after a very able discussion—the ablest probably in the history of the American congress—the senate substituted by a majority of 17, a free coinage bill for the house bill which permitted the redemption of the treasury notes in silver bullion. No more important vote, it is believed, was ever recorded in the senate of the United States than the vote to restore silver to its constitutional place as a money metal on equal terms in all respects with gold. This vote, as well as the whole discussion of the silver question in the senate, showed this body, in this case at least, to be nearer to the people and in closer sympathy with their interests than the house. While it is not proposed here to go into the details of the discussion of the votes in the senate or house (which will be given elsewhere) it would be unjust not to speak of the unremitting labors of senators which resulted in the passage of the free coinage bill. Probably no one on either side of the ocean has done more to enlighten and direct public opinion on the silver question

than Senator Jones of Nevada, beginning with his first silver speech in congress, and the report of the silver commission, which was mainly his work, down to his last great speech in the senate this session, which is in itself an exhaustive treatise on the money question. Nor has Senator Stewart been behind in his efforts in behalf of silver. Ever ready and always aggressive, he has kept up agitation in the senate, when, without him, the silver question might have been allowed to sleep. Senator Teller of Colorado, who always has the courage of his convictions, stood as a bulwark against bullion redemption, and has always and consistently advocated silver. Senator Wolcott also distinguished himself in his first speech in the senate by a bold and eloquent plea for free coinage. The management of the free coinage bill on the floor of the senate, by Senator Plumb, was skilled and able, and his speech was one of the strongest pleas for free coinage made in this congress. The senior senator from Kansas, who most of the time occupied the chair of the vice president, was also unwavering in his support of free coinage. Senator Mitchell of Oregon has been assiduous in his labors in the interest of the state he so worthily represents, while the other senator from Oregon advocated the gold standard. Of the senators from the new states who were present all but Casey of South Dakota and Allen of Washington voted for free coinage. The two senators from Missouri have always, through all administrations, been on the side of the unlimited use of silver as money. Most of the senators from the south took an active part in the discussion on the side of free coinage. Eloquent and able speeches were made by Daniels, Reagan, Coke, Harris, Morgan and others. Senator Evans of New York opposed bullion redemption in an scholarly speech and favored a free use of silver, while from the east Senators Cameron of Pennsylvania, Blodgett of New Jersey, Gorman of Maryland and Blair of New Hampshire voted for free coinage. When the senate bill providing for free coinage went to the house, a strong effort was made by the friends of free coinage to secure a direct vote on it; but unfortunately party considerations were involved and restrictive rules resorted to to prevent discussion or a vote fairly expressive of the views of members. For undoubtedly the real sentiments of a majority of members, as well as of a vast majority of the people they represent, are in favor of the restoration of silver to unlimited coinage. Such uncompromising advocates of free coinage as Bland and others on that side of the house can, of course, always be counted on to vote for such a measure. A few representatives on the other side, as Bartine, of Nevada, whose labors have been incessant in committee and out for free coinage, Townsend, Carter, Morrow, Clunie and DeHaven, courageously voted their sentiments, while others, although expressing themselves as in favor of free coinage, cast their votes against the adoption of the senate free coinage bill. It had become evident, however, before this action in the house, that a free coinage bill would not receive the approval of the president, and therefore could not become a law. A compromise bill became then the only thing practicable. A conference committee was appointed, and the only thing left for silver men then was to secure the best bill possible under the circumstances; the result was the act which became a law by the signature of the president July 13. Of this act, the committee can only say, that while it is not free coinage, and while it cannot be accepted as in any sense a final settlement of the silver question; and while, like all compromises, it is not wholly satisfactory to either party, nevertheless, when fairly considered, that it is a decided step forward, can hardly be questioned. That, honestly administered, it will bring us much nearer free coinage is reasonably certain. It will increase the purchase of silver for monetary use by over 2,500,000 ounces a month. At the present price of silver it will add about \$30,000,000 more to our money volume than the act of 1873, and a month under the present law. It will also, for monetary use the entire production of our own mines, leaving the production of the rest of the world to supply all other demands, including the demand for the arts. The price of silver since the St. Louis convention has advanced from 31 cents to \$1.10 an ounce—almost half way to parity with gold. And with the advance of silver bullion, as silver men confidently predicted, agricultural products, especially wheat and cotton, have materially advanced. As it takes more gold to get the silver to coin into rupees, with which to buy wheat in India for the English market, less wheat will be bought in India and more, and at a higher price, will be bought in the United States. In this way the larger use of silver as money in this country may, by raising the price of silver and with it the price of wheat and cotton, without diminishing their exports, increase the total value of our exports, and in this manner help to create a larger balance of trade in our favor. When, while the producers of silver may be benefited by this act, why should they not be? The whole country gains millions by it. Some features of the conference bill have been criticized, and perhaps rightly criticized. The first section of the bill requires the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces, "or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 37½ grains of pure silver," that is, \$1.29 per ounce. The plain meaning of the phrase "or so much as may be offered," is that the secretary shall purchase at the market price 4,500,000 ounces each month, or so much thereof as may be offered at not exceeding \$1.29 an ounce; and no secretary, after what was said on this point in the senate by the advocates of the bill, will presume to put any other construction upon it or fail to purchase the full 4,500,000 ounces a month.

The committee, therefore, congratulates the St. Louis convention and the country on the gain that has been made since the convention met in November last. But, while an undoubted gain has been made, the present law can no more be accepted as a final settlement of the silver question, or of the money question, than the act of 1873 was a final settlement of it. It is but a step in the direction of free coinage—a long step let us hope—but only that. Metallic money must be relegated to natural regulation through production from the mines, or metallic money itself must eventually be given up. Metallic money, the supply and use of which as money is controlled by legislation, is deprived of its highest quality as money, which is natural regulation, thereby securing comparative stability of value through long periods of time. Hence, not until silver is restored to its constitutional place as a money metal, side by side with gold in every mintage right and legal tender function, will the silver question be settled; and not till then will agitation on this question cease. The restoration of silver is not alone nor chiefly the interest of those who mine it, but it is of paramount interest to all the people of the country. Nor is any thing more important to the world than regular and certain money supply. In no other way can an approximation to an equitable standard through metallic money be secured. The committee therefore advises silver men everywhere to continue the agitation of this most important of all questions, and to continue to press their demands upon congress until free coinage is restored. And, above all, we urge

the people everywhere to question all candidates for congress and know when they vote for them that they are voting for men who will vote in the Fifty-second congress for the equal use of both metals as money, to the end that the country shall no longer be subjected to the consequences of a constantly shrinking volume of money and the appreciation of gold, attended by a never-ending fall of prices. The discussion of the silver question on this side of the ocean, and the new silver law, has led to renewed discussion on the other side, which has given rise to the opinion that the present is a favorable time to renew negotiations with the states of the Latin union and other governments, with the view of establishing free coinage for all countries. This ratio, for manifest reasons, should be 14½ to 1 instead of 16 to 1. The conference of American nations, held last winter at Washington, proposed a further conference for the purpose of adopting a common silver coin for the several American states, and a new conference, with this view, is expected to meet at Washington January next.

In view of these conditions it has been suggested that a bi-metallic league be formed in this country to co-operate with similar organizations abroad, to promote the cause of free coinage of both gold and silver at the mints of all commercial nations.

The committee will be glad to receive suggestions on this proposition.

The committee has to add that it has in preparation a history of silver in the fifty-first congress, prefaced by a history of the mint of the United States and the demonetization act of 1873, which will be for distribution when completed.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SILVER COMMITTEE,
A. J. WALKER, Chairman.

MONTANA NEWS NOTES.

The journeymen painters and decorators of Helena have organized a union.

Ed Boyle of Demersville lost twenty-five tons of hay by fire last week. It appears that a tramp had lighted his pipe and carelessly thrown down the match, setting fire to the dry grass.

An 8-year-old daughter of Mr. Henrietta, who lives seven miles from Bozeman, was run over by a mowing machine Saturday afternoon and her left arm and right leg were almost severed from her body. The attending physician says that the leg can be saved and has hopes of the arm. It is therefore possible that amputation need not take place. The little girl was sitting on the grass and her father, who was driving the machine, did not know of her presence in the field.

A man named D. A. Smith, formerly a foreman or manager for J. M. Williams at his horse ranch near the Bear Paw mountains, was arrested at Big Sandy a day or two ago by Under Sheriff Crawford and taken to Benton. Smith is charged with grand larceny, Mr. Williams claiming that he aided and abetted a man named Clarence Fisher in stealing an \$800 stallion from him. Fisher was arrested a few days ago on this charge, waived examination and is now in jail in default of furnishing bail in the sum of \$500.

On last night's west bound freight was an object that attracted the attention of everybody and created a good deal of interest among those of a mechanical turn of mind. The object of interest was a baby locomotive, built for about a two-foot gauge. The most noticeable feature was the manner in which the motive power was applied. Four driving wheels on one side were connected with what in ordinary locomotives would have been a driving rod, but in this instance was a revolving screw which meshed into small cog pinions on each driving wheel, causing the wheels to revolve when the screw was put in motion, which latter was accompanied by two upright cylinders, each attached by crank motion to the revolving screw. Motive power is only attached to one side of the locomotive, the wheels on the other side being wholly disconnected. The novel application of power is probably intended more for strength than speed and the engine is no doubt intended for use in hauling ore from some mine.—Yellowstone Journal.

Boulder was visited last week by rather a unique party of self-styled prospectors. They hailed from Anaconda and were well equipped for roughing it. Each man (and there were eight in the gang) carried a 22 revolver, bowie knife and umbrella—not to mention silk hats and starched linen. Their intentions were to locate a few gold mines, exterminate all the grizzlies in that section, and otherwise distinguish themselves; but, alas! their plans were never matured. The first night the festive mosquito got in his deadly work, the next evening game nature seemed to resent such a party on her domain and asserted her rights by sending a thunder shower, which thoroughly drenched the outfit. The next morning bright and early a most dejected party could be seen wending their way toward Anaconda. Their hard hats looked as though elephants had been walking over them, the boiled shirts had the appearance of being used to carry charcoal in, while the umbrellas were thrown carelessly among the rest of the pack. It is safe to say that on their return Anaconda will be edified and instructed in the best way to look for bears and kill mosquitoes.—Granite Mountain Star.

She Wore a Liberty Gown.

Among the young girls who gathered about Celia Thaxter, the authoress, last summer at the sea shore, was one, according to a writer in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, who wore the most extraordinary gowns. They were from the famous shop in London kept by Liberty and were of the soft India silk of subdued neutral tint, so much affected by high art damascos of lily and the asphodel type.

The clinging, diaphanous drapery was also a concoction of Liberty, who not only imports the silks, but has them made up into frocks as the "Maid of Astolat," or, further back, a Greek Hebe might have worn. One of the seashore habitués returned from the Isle of Shoals and was catechized regarding the high-art girl. "I think her dresses are horrid," she chanced to comment.

"How can you think so?" queried the stay-at-home. "Why, they are Liberty gowns."

"Well," retorted the girl, "if that is Liberty, give me death!"

The College Girl.

From Puck. Well, Wesley Vassar—"Why are you so dejected Miranda? You have every reason to be elated after having taken the senior prize in classics; and your essay on 'Deductive Philosophy' won the admiration of all the faculty. So well equipped a girl should—"

W. C. HAYNES.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Transient Stock Carefully Cared for.

First-Class Turnouts and Moderate Charges.

First street, East of Main, Anaconda, Montana.

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Ups and Downs in Market Values on the New York Exchange.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Stocks opened lower this morning, but on unusually large business the decline was checked and the early losses recovered. Grangers, however, displayed considerable weakness in the face of the general improvement. In the afternoon, owing to heavy rates for money, the recovery could not be held and prices slowly shaded off; the market closed weak. St. Paul, tonight, is off 1½, Union Pacific 1½, Reading 2, Delaware & Hudson 3¼. Government bonds steady.

Petroleum opened strongly at 91½, spot at 92½; September market sagged off ½, became dull and closed dull.

Closing stocks:
U. S. 4½ registered 124 N. Y. Preferred... 79½
U. S. 4½ coupon... 124 Northern... 108½
U. S. 4½ reg. 102½ Preferred... 143
U. S. 4½ coupon... 103½ N. Y. Central... 100½
Pacific 6's... 112½ Oregon Imp't... 44½
American Express 114 Oregon Nav'n... 99½
Can. Pacific... 79½ Oregon Short Line... 42½
Can. Southern... 53½ Transcontinental... 44½
Central Pac... 30½ Pacific Mail... 43
Burlington... 102 Reading... 40½
Lackawanna... 142½ Rock Island... 57½
Denver & R. G... 17½ St. Paul... 68½
D. L. & W... 24½ St. Paul & Omaha... 31
Erie... 24½ Texas Pacific... 18½
Kansas & Texas... 118½ Union Pacific... 57½
Lake Shore... 106½ Preferred... 57½
Louis. & Nash... 83½ United States Ex... 40
Michigan Central... 93 Fargo Express... 40
Missouri Pacific... 68½ Western Union... 81½
Northern Pacific... 32½ Am'n Cotton Oil... 28½

Money on call, tight at 8½; closed at 20 per cent bid.

Prime mercantile paper, 5½-6½.
Sterling Exchange—Quiet and easier;
60 day bills, \$4.84; demand, \$4.88.

Boston: Closing:
Ath. Tpk. 1st 7's 40½ Mex. Cen. Com... 20½
" Ind grnt " " bond scrip...
" " " " 1st Mor. bds...
Burlington... 102 San Diego... 20

Reception in the Sandwich Islands.

At intervals his majesty gives state receptions, which are very largely attended. Kapiolani palace is then magnificently lighted with electric lights and with Japanese lanterns hung in V shapes through the hall and portico. The guests arrive at the appointed time and cool their heels in a large hall until the arrival of the king in the reception room, says a Honolulu letter. At last—their majesties are seldom prompt—the royal pair, King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani, make their appearance on the grand staircase in the hall, descend, way is made for them through the guests, the reception room door is opened and after their entry is as promptly closed. When all is ready inside the door is reopened and the senior foreign representative present, with his family is admitted. Just now the United States minister leads. Then come the other foreign ministers or commissioners according to rank. They advance, make their salutations to the king and queen, who stand before the throne, and then take their positions in line, facing royalty on the opposite side of the room. Next enter the foreign naval officers, who make their bows and then form in line in the rear of the ministers. Then come the consular representatives, the cabinet ministers, representing the government of Hawaii. These form line alongside of the foreign ministers. Then come all hands who pass in review around the room. The order in all this pageant is regulated by the king's chamberlain. Finally the royal quadrille is danced or the king may leave and the queen ascend the throne. The ball is then opened.

Appreciation Rewarded.

Judge—What is the next charge?
Officer—the man persists in running a shell game on the street.

Judge—Ah! A hard shell case, eh?
Same after the vociferous laughter of the prisoner, he subsided. As the officer fender seems to know a good joke when he hears it I shall fine him only a nominal sum—say \$1.

Ordinance No. 66.

An ordinance to prevent boys from being in the streets at night.
Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Anaconda, that

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any boy under the age of 16 years to loiter in or upon any alley or street within the city limits after the hour of nine o'clock at night; provided, however, that this section shall not apply where a boy is going or returning from some errand for his parent or guardian, and who does not linger or loiter upon the way.

Section 2. Any violation of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars and costs.

Passed July 14, 1890. Approved August 4, 1890.

D. D. WALKER, Mayor.

(Attest)
J. R. BOARDMAN, City Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF ANACONDA.

Deer Lodge County, State of Montana, ss.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing ordinance was regularly put upon its final passage and duly passed by the City Council of the City of Anaconda on the 14th day of July, 1890, and approved by the mayor on the 4th day of July, 1890.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of the City of Anaconda, this 8th day of August, 1890.

J. R. BOARDMAN.

[L. S.] City Clerk of the City of Anaconda.

First National Bank

OF HELENA.

Pioneer National Bank of Montana.

ORGANIZED IN 1866.

Designated Depository of U. S.

Paid Up Capital, - - - \$500,000

Surplus and Profits, - - - \$600,000

S. T. HAUSER, President

A. J. DAVIS, Vice-President

E. W. KNIGHT, Cashier

T. H. KLEINSCHMIDT, Assistant Cashier

GEO. H. HILL, Second Assistant Cashier

Connection for Chicago and

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

S. T. Hauser, John C. Curtin,

A. M. Holler, R. S. Hamilton,

Granville Stuart, O. R. Allen,

T. H. Kleinschmidt, M. M. Farchen,

T. C. Power,

General banking business transacted. Interest paid on time deposits.

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to Chicago

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EAST AND SOUTHEAST

The Direct and Only Line Running Through

Cars Between

Minneapolis and Des Moines, Ia.,

VIA ALBERT LEA AND FORT DODGE.

Solid Through Trains Between

Minneapolis & St. Louis

And the Principal Cities of the Mississippi, and

connecting in Union Depot for all points

South and Southwest.

Many hours saved, and the ONLY LINE running

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Making connections with the Union Pacific

and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railways.

Close connections made in Union Depot with all

trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manito-

ba, Northern Pacific, St. Paul & Duluth Rail-

ways, from and to

All Eastern Points

Made in Union Depot at terminals

Until further notice trains will depart from

Butte as follows:

No. 4 Atlantic Express 7:45 a. m. for Helena,

Great Falls, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Eastern

points.

No. 2 Helena Express 3:40 p. m.

For information as to sleeping car reservation,

tickets and time tables, apply to

J. E. DAWSON,

Gen. Agent, Butte.

E. H. HUBBARD,

Trav. Pass. Agt., Helena.

B. H. LANGLEY,

Gen. Tkt. Agt. M. C. Ry., Helena.

F. L. WHITNEY,

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